

WANTED: FIVE HUNDRED LIVE YOUNG MEN TO TAKE PART IN THE Y. M. C. A. MEETING AT PUTNEY'S TOMORROW NIGHT.

WE

were wrong about those
pink silk tights for Elk
show stars. They are to
be retired.

GO

to the Democratic county
convention tomorrow night.
It's the opening gun of the
campaign.

The Evening Herald

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CELESTINE

ALBUQUERQUE, NEW MEXICO, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1914.

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SECOND GREAT BATTLE IN FRANCE BEGINS TODAY NORTH OF RIVER AISNE

Germans Show Same Mastery in Retreat That Characterized Onward Sweep Toward Paris. England Admits First Decisive Engagement Is Still to Be Fought in Western War Zone.

Kaiser Said to Have Taken Personal Command in East Prussia

DECISIVE
BATTLE
YET TO
COME

Germans Effect Retirement in Perfect Order and Now Occupy Favorable Positions on Familiar Ground.

NEW BATTLE LINE EXTENDS 110 MILES

Berlin Today in Official Statement Asserts Kaiser's Armies Have Suffered No More Than Check.

Paris, Sept. 16. (3:18 p. m.)—According to official announcement made this afternoon the German army is fighting a decisive battle along its front from Noyon to a point north of Verdun.

Paris, via London, Sept. 16 (10:22 a. m.)—The Petit Journal prints a telegram from Berlin via Copenhagen stating that the German emperor will proceed to East Prussia and assume chief command against the Russians.

Berlin, via Copenhagen, Sept. 16 (8:15 a. m.)—The German general staff announced the situation on the west front is still favorable.

It declares that the French and English have at no place, on the whole battle front, won a victory, and that the Germans can look with confidence to the outcome.

The public has been showing signs of impatience at the absence of news from the front.

The fact that the Siberian corps was engaged in the fighting at Lyc, East Prussia, is noted with interest here as indicating that the mobilization of this corps must have been accomplished with extraordinary rapidity to enable it to arrive in Europe within six weeks after the Russian mobilization order was issued.

London, Sept. 16 (12:55 p. m.)—The second great battle in northern France since the southward sweep of the German invaders met its check, is now apparently in progress to the northward of the river Aisne. The opposing lines are arrayed from the Argonne hills through Reims to Chateau Pocquen and near the practice camp of Soissons, where the program of the French summer maneuvers contemplated cavalry training on a large scale for this very date.

Whether the Germans purpose to fight to a finish at this position or plan merely to cover the retreat to the river Meuse is not yet clear, but the German commanders are showing the same skill in retreat and the same skill in keeping their forces intact as the allies showed a fortnight ago.

The German rush into France and back thus far has brought no decisive results. Until a pitched battle on a huge scale is fought and won, neither side is

WASHINGTON ORDERS
FORMAL PROTEST TO
TURKISH GOVERNMENT

Washington, Sept. 16.—Ambassador Morgenthau at Constantinople was instructed today to protest to the Turkish government against its abrogation of the capitulations. Secretary Bryan so announced late today.

AUSTRIAN
ARMIES
EFFECT
UNION

Italian Dispatch Declares Ill-fated Forces of Auffenberg Suffer Loss of 40,000 Men in the Operation.

SERVIANS DRIVEN BACK IN SEVERE DEFEAT

London, Sept. 16 (8:25 a. m.)—A dispatch to the Express from Rome states that the two Austrian armies commanded by Generals Dankl and Auffenberg have joined forces at Jaroszow, thirteen miles northeast of Jaroszow and 32 miles due north of Przemysl. In the course of this operation, the dispatch says they lost 40 per cent of their numbers.

VIENNA REPORTS DEFEAT OF SERVIAN INVADERS

Vienna, Sept. 16, via London (12:44 p. m.)—General Hofer, deputy chief of the Austria general staff, announced today that the Servian army which crossed the river Save into Hungary has been defeated along its entire line and that Srem in Slavonia, and Banat were not clear of the enemy.

Serem is the easternmost country of Slavonia, between the Danube and the Drave, and Banat is a region of southern Hungary, the chief town of which is Temesvar. Both sections are north of the river Save and would be the scene of a Servian advance into Hungary.

PARIS HAS MORE REPORTS OF RUSSIAN SUCCESSES

Paris, Sept. 16 (1:10 p. m.)—The correspondent of the Havas agency at Petrograd relates how Russian cavalry discovered a detachment of German reserves in the vicinity of Radom, in Polish Poland, which was

(Continued on Page Two.)

GERMANS TAKE STAND FOR
GREAT DECISIVE BATTLE

Paris, Sept. 16 (4:56 p. m.)—The German armies who failed, according to French judgment, to pierce a road for their retreat by way of the frontier toward Metz, apparently have decided to fight another great battle for supremacy in the territory northeast of Paris.

They have taken up a line almost as extensive as that of the battle of the Marne, and for the last two days there has been in progress a desperate struggle in which the entire German force that made the rapid advance on Paris, has been engaged.

The allied troops, strengthened by new arrivals, also are bringing their whole strength into play. Their purpose is to dislodge the Germans, whom in some quarters are believed to be suffering from exhaustion due to their long continued marches and counter-marches, coupled with incessant and fierce encounters between their flank and their rear guard, as they retired and the advance guard of the allies.

The positions occupied by the Germans for the second extended engagement especially at the western end of their line, appear to be suited naturally for the combat, which, according to French military critics, will have a far-reaching influence in future progress of the war. The Germans are stationed on a great plateau of undulating country, interspersed here and there with wooded heights.

ANARCHY WILL RUN RIOT IN MEXICO

Sir Lionel Carden, Former British Minister, in Remarkable Statement Declares Mexico Abandoned to Ruin.

DECLARES PRESIDENT HAS BEEN MISINFORMED

Huerta, He Says, Had Some Form of Government; Carranza Has Nothing But Lawless Savages.

New York, Sept. 16.—Sir Lionel Carden, one-time British minister to Mexico and recently appointed minister to Brazil, sailing today on the Cetie for Liverpool, is quoted by the New York City News association as having made the following statement concerning the withdrawal of American troops from Vera Cruz:

"It is a desperate shame that the United States has seen fit to abandon the decent people of Mexico when they most need help. I don't know the reason for this but it would seem that President Wilson has been misinformed in some matters and that if another side of the situation has been brought to his attention he has not seen fit to listen to anything that contradicts those who told him that the country has been pacified."

The people who did not get protection in Mexico City and elsewhere went to Vera Cruz for protection. What will they do now? They have no means of getting away and will be left to the mercy of the lawless element that will immediately overrun the town and country."

"When it is said that a state of absolute anarchy exists in Mexico, it is not stating the facts too strongly," continued Sir Lionel. "There

WAR REVENUE BILL MADE OVER IN CAUCUS

Democrats Eliminate Objectional Freight Tax Clause and Write Practically a New Measure.

WINE AND GASOLINE NOW HEAD THE LIST

Banks of Small Capital, Brokers of All Classes Circuses and Public Exhibitions and Tobacco Included.

Washington, Sept. 16.—As agreed on by the Democratic caucus and administration leaders the war revenue bill was rephrased today to eliminate the freight tax and provide special levies.

In addition to wine and gasoline, previously agreed upon, it will tax banks with capital and surplus not exceeding \$25,000, \$5 a year and \$2 for each additional \$1,000; stockbrokers, \$5; pawnbrokers, \$2; commercial brokers, \$2; custom house brokers, \$10; proprietors of theaters, museums and concert halls, \$100; circuses, \$100; public exhibitions, \$10; bowling alleys and billiard halls, \$5; flea alleys or public dealers in leaf tobacco, \$6 to \$24, according to volume of business; dealers in tobacco, \$12; manufacturers of tobacco and cigars, \$6 to \$24.

Stamp Taxes Proposed.

The stamp taxes proposed, subject to probable revision by the committee, are in detail as follows:

Bank checks, 2 cents; drafts or bills of exchange inland, 2 cents for each \$100; certificates of deposits, 2 cents; promissory notes, 2 cents for each \$100; money orders, 2 cents for each \$100; express receipts, 1 cent; freight receipts or domestic bills of lading, 1 cent; telephone messages, costing 15 cents or more, 1 cent; bonds, 50 cents; certificates of deposit, 2 cents per \$100; certificates of discount, 25 cents; certificates not otherwise specified, 10 cents; charters, \$2 to \$10; brokers' contracts, 10 cents; conveyances, 50 cents for each \$100; marine, inland, fire, casualty, life and guarantee, one-half of 1 per cent leases, 25 cents to \$1; mortgage or conveyances in trust, 25 cents for each \$1,500; power of attorney to vote, 10 cents; power of attorney to sell, 25 cents; protests, 25 cents; warehouse receipts, 25 cents.

JAPANESE OCCUPY KIAO CHOW RAILWAY STATION SEPTEMBER 13

Tokio, Sept. 16.—The railway station at Kiao Chow, five miles from the bay of that name and opposite Tsing Tau, the German fortified port, was occupied on September 13 by Japanese scouts, according to an official announcement made today.

THE EVENING HERALD

GREECE JOINS ALLIES IN TURKISH PROTEST

London, Sept. 16 (8:27 a. m.)—A dispatch from Athens to the Exchange Telegraph company announces that the Greek government has sent a note identical with that of the great powers concerning the cancellation of Turkey's capitulations.

PRESIDENT RECEIVES BELGIAN PROTEST

High Commission Received in East Room of White House Today and Lays Its Case Before the Nation.

EXECUTIVE MAKES GUARDED RESPONSE

Statement of Commission a Recital of Alleged Inhuman Crimes Against a Neutral People.

Washington, Sept. 16.—The Belgian commission which comes to protest against alleged German atrocities in Belgium, was received in the east room of the White House today by President Wilson.

Accompanied by Minister Havenith, the commissioners assembled at the state department just before 2 p. m. and were received by Secretary Bryan, who then took them over to the White House.

President Wilson said to the commission:

"Permit me to say with what sincere pleasure I receive you as representatives of the King of Belgium, a people for whom the people of the United States feel so strong a friendship and admiration, a King for whom they entertain so sincere respect, and express my hope that we may have many opportunities of earning and deserving their regard."

"You are not mistaken in believing that the people of this country love justice, seek the true paths of progress, and have a passionate regard for the rights of humanity."

"It is a matter of profound pride to me that I am permitted for a time to represent such people and to be their spokesman, and I am honored that your king should have turned to me in time of distress as to one who would wish on behalf of the people here present, to consider the claims to the impartial sympathy of mankind of a nation which deems itself wronged."

"I thank you for the document you have put in my hands containing the result of an investigation made by a judicial committee appointed by the Belgian government to look into the matter of which you have come to speak. It shall have my most attentive personal and most thoughtful consideration."

"You will, I am sure, not expect me to say more. Presently, I pray God very soon, this war will be over. The day of accounting will then come, when I take it for granted the nations of Europe will assemble to determine a settlement. Where wrongs have been committed their consequences and relative responsibility involved will be assessed."

"The nations of the world have fortunately by agreement, made a plan for such reckoning and settlement. What such a plan cannot compass, the opinion of mankind, the final arbiter in such matters will supply. It would be otherwise, it would be premature for a single government, however fortunately separated from the present struggle, it would be inconsistent with the neutral position of any nation which like this has no part